

W H E

There is no *caufe wherefore* we should think God more desirous to manifest his favour by temporal blessings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*
Can ye allege any just *caufe wherefore* absolutely ye should not confeder, in this controversy, to have your judgment over-ruled by some such definitive sentence? *Hooker.*
Shall I tell you why?
—Ay, fir, and *wherefore*; for, they say, every way hath a *wherefore*. *Shak. Comedy of Errors.*
2. For what reason?
Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wondrous monument? *Shakespeare.*
O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel? *Milton's Agonistes.*
WHERE'N. *adv.* [*where* and *in*.] In which.
Whenever yet was your penal denied? *Shaksp. H. VI.*
Wherein have you been galled by the king? *Bacon.*
Try waters by weight, wherein you may find some difference, and the lighter account the better.
Heav'n
Is as the book of God before these fets,
Wherein to read his wondrous works. *Milton.*
Too soon for us the circling hours
This dreaded time have compast, wherein we
Must bide the stroke of that long threaten'd wound. *Milton.*
This the happy morn
Wherein the fon of heav'n's eternal king,
Our great redemption from above did bring! *Milton.*
Had they been treated with more kindness, and their questions answer'd, they would have taken more pleasure in improving their knowledge, wherein there would be still newness. *Lecke.*
There are times wherein a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Swift.*
WHERE'NTO. *adv.* [*where* and *into*.] Into which.
Where's the palace, wherein to foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shaksp. Othello.*
Another diftate is the putting forth of wild oats, wherein to corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon's Natural History.*
My fubject does not oblige me to point forth the place wherein this water is now retreated. *Woodward.*
Their treaty was finifhed, wherein I did them several good offices, by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a vifit. *Gulliver's Travels.*
WHERE'NESS. *n. f.* [from *where*.] Ubiquity.
A point hath no dimensions, but only a *where'ness*, and is next to nothing. *Grew's Cosmol.*
WHERE'OF. *adv.* [*where* and *of*.] Of which.
A thing whereof the church hath, ever fithence the first beginning, reaped fingular commodity. *Hooker.*
How this world, when and whereof created. *Milton.*
I do not find the certain numbers whereof their armies did confift. *Davies on Ireland.*
'Tis not very probable that I should fucceed in fuch a project, whereof I have not had the leaft hint from any of my predecessors, the poets. *Dryden.*
WHERE'ON. *adv.* [*where* and *on*.] On which.
As for thofe things wherein, or elfe wherewith, fuperftition worketh, polluted they are by fuch abufe. *Hooker.*
Infected be the air wherein they ride. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
So looks the frand, whereon th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd difruption. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
He lik'd the ground whereon he trod. *Milton.*
WHERE'OVER. *adv.* [*where* and *foever*.] In what place
That thou wilt revenge the man may overtake, *Fairy Queen.*
Wherefo he be, and fo on upon him light.
Poor naked wretches, wherefo'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless ftorm,
How fhall their whofelefs heads defend you
From feafons fuch as thefe? *Shak. King Lear.*
He oft
Frequented their affemblies, wherefo met. *Milt. Parad. Loft.*
Can mifery no place of fafety know?
The noife purfues me wherefo'er I go. *Dryden.*
WHERE'TO. *adv.* [*where* and *to*, or *unto*.] To which.
She bringeth forth no kind of creature, where to fhe is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*
What Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first place both of credit and obedience is due; the next whereunto is whatsoever any man can neceffarily conclude by force of reason: after thefe, the voice of the church fucceedeth. *Hooker.*
I hold an old accuftom'd feaft,
Where to I have invited many a gueft. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*
Where to th' Almighty answer'd, not difpleas'd. *Milton.*
WHEREUPON. *n. f.* [*where* and *upon*.] Upon which.
The townfmen mutinied, and lent to Eflex; whereupon he came thither. *Clarendon.*
Whereupon there had rifen a general war betwixt them, if the earl of Desmond had not been fent into England.
Davies on Ireland.

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WHEREWITH. *v. a.* [*where and with, or withal*]. With
WHEREWITHAL. *v. a.* which.

As for those things *wherewith* superstition worketh, polluted
they are. *Hoker.*

Her blifs is all in pleasure and delight,
Wherewith she makes her lovers drunken, *Fairy Queen.*

Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakspeare.*

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was distressed
in England, this army was not of sufficient strength to make
an entire conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

The builders of Babel, fill with vain design,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build, *Milton.*

You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination
to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* reach
about him. *Wycherley.*

The frequency, warmth and affection, *wherewith* they
are propoled. *Rogers's Sermon.*

But it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against
religion, to give any reasonable security that he will not be
false and cruel, whenever a temptation offers, which he values
more than he does the power *wherewith* he was trusted? *Swift.*

TO WHERERET. *v. a.* [*Corrupted, I suppose, from ferat*].
1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease. A low colloquial word.
2. To give a box on the ear. *Anfworth.*

WHERE'RY. *n. f.* [*Of uncertain derivation*]. A light boat used
on rivers.

And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury somewhat it doth slake,
He calleth for a ferry;
What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float,
As life as in a wherry. *Drayton's Nymphiad.*

Let the vessel split on shelves,
With the freight enrich themselves:
Safe within my little wherry,
All their madnels makes me merry. *Swift.*

TO WHET. *v. a.* [*þweccan, Saxon; wettien, Dutch*].

1. To sharpen by attrition.

Fool, thou *whet'st* a knife to kill thyself. *Shakspeare, R. III.*

Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast *whetted* on thy fony heart,
To stab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shakspeare, H. IV.*

This whetition
Is but to *whet* thy almost blunted purpose. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Unfornificated virioli, rubbed on the *whetted* blade of a
knife, will not impart its colour. *Boyle.*

There is the Roman slave *whetting* his knife, and liftening.
Addison on Italy.

Eloquence, smooth and cutting, is like a razor *whetted* with
oil. *Swift.*

2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious.

Peace, good queen;
O *whet* not on these too furious peers;
For bleffed are the peace-makers. *Shakspeare, H. VI.*

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar,
I have not slept. *Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar.*

I will *whet* on the king. *Shakspeare, John.*

He favoured the Christian merchants; and the more to *whet*
him forwards, the basia had cunningly insinuated into his ac-
quaintance one Mulearabe. *Knight.*

Let not thy deep bitterness beget
Careless despair in me; for that will *whet*
My mind to scorn. *Dryden.*

The cause why onions, salt, and pepper, in baked meats,
move appetite, is by vellication of those nerves; for motion
whetted. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A disposition in the king began to be discovered, which,
nourished and *whetted* on by bad counsellors, proved the blot
of his times; which was the cruffling treasure out of his sub-
jects purses, by penal laws. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should sacrifice the church's
peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain curiosity.
Decay of Piety.

Great contemporaries *whet* and cultivate each other. *Dryden.*

Himself invented first the shining share,
And *whetted* human industry by care;
Nor suffer'd sloth to rust his active reign. *Dryden; Georg.*

WHET. *n. f.* [*from the verb*].

1. The act of sharpening.

2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram

An iv'ry table is a certain *whet*;
You would not think how heartily he'll eat. *Dryden.*

He assited at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention
sops, drams, and *whet*. *Spectator.*

WHETHER. *adv.* [*þweccan, Saxon*]. A particle expressing one
part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other.

As they, to we have likewise a publick form, how to serve
God both morning and evening, *whether* sermons may be had
or no. *Hooker.*

Resolve *whether* you will or no. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

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Perkins's three counsellors registered themselves sanctuary-men; and *whether* upon pardon obtained, or continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with. *Bacon.*

If we adjoin to the lords, *whether* they prevail or not, we engulf ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

Then did't thou found that order, *whether* love or victory thy royal thoughts did move,

Each was a noble cause. *Denham.*

Epictetus forbids a man, on such an occasion, to consult with the oracle *whether* he should do it or no, it being necessary to be done. *Decay of Piety.*

Whether by health or sickness, life or death, mercy is still contriving and carrying on the spiritual good of all who love God. *South's Sermons.*

This assistance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them, *whether* they will or no. *Tillotson.*

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money must go to pay our debts, *whether* melted or not. *Locke.*

Whether it be that the richness of these discoveries fall not into the pope's hands, or for some other reason, the prince of Farnese will keep this feat from being turned up, 'till one of his own family is in the chair. *Addison on Italy.*

WHETHER, *pronoun.* Which of two.

Whether when they came, they fell at words

Whether of them should be the lord of lords, *Huubert's Tale.*

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Mat. xxi.*

Whether is more beneficial, that we should have the same yearly quantity of heat distributed equally, or a greater share in summer, and in winter a less? *Bentley.*

Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce all animals from single pairs, even to make the second of a pair, is to write after a copy. *Bentley.*

WHETSTONE. *n. f.* [*whet* and *stone*.] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or measure of their own woe: they use their affection as a *whetstone* both to wit and memory. *Hooker.*

What avail'd her resolution chafte,

Whose foberest looks were *whetstones* to desire? *Fairfax.*

Whom the *whetstone* sharp to eat,

And cry, mistones are good meat. *Ben. Jonson.*

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor; but the will is the hand, that must apply the one to the other. *South.*

A *whetstone* is not an instrument to carve with; but it sharpens those that do. *Shakespeare Illustrated.*

WHETTER. *n. f.* [from *whet*.] One that whets or sharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whettors* and quickeners of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*

WHEY. *n. f.* [*wey*, Saxon; *wey*, Dutch.]

1. The thin or luscious part of milks, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated.

I'll make you feed on curds and *wehy*. *Shakespeare.*

Milk is nothing but blood turned *wehy*, by being diluted with a greater quantity of serum or *wehy* in the glandules of the breast. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*

2. It is used of any thing white and thin.

Those linnen cheeks of thine

Are counsellors to fear. What, soldiers *wehy* face! *Shakef.*

WHEY-Y. } *adj.* [from *weh*.] Partaking of whey; resem-

WHEYISH. } bling whey.

Those medicines, being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in fending down the *wehy* part of the blood to the reins. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He that quaffs

Such *wehy* liquors, oft with cholic pangs

Hill rear. *Philips.*

WHICH. *pron.* [*whic*, Saxon; *welk*, Dutch.]

1. The pronoun relative; relating to things.

The apostles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, sometimes the handfel or earnest of that which is to come. *Hooker, p. v.*

Do they not blaspheme that worthy name, by the *which* ye are called? *Ja. ii. 7.*

In defructions by deluge, the remnant *which* hap to be reserved are ignorant. *Bacon.*

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add also their want of opportunity to apply to such a serious consideration as may let them into the true goodnes and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* seldom display themselves to the first view. *South's Sermons.*

The queen of furies by their side is set,

And matches from their mouths th' untainted meat.

Which, if they touch, her hissing snakes the reins. *Dryden.*

After the several earths, consider the parts of the surface of this globe *which* is barren, as sand and rocks. *Locke.*

2. It formerly was used for *where*, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's prayer.

The Almighty, *which* giveth wisdom to whomsoever it

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pleaseth him, did, for the good of his church, lay those eager affections. *Hooker.*

Do you hear, fir, of a battle?
—Every one hears that,
Which can distinguish found. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

Had I been there, *which* am a fully woman,
The soldiers should have to's'd me on their pikes,
Before I would have granted to that act. *Shakspeare, H. VI.*

3. The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whose*, but *whose*, as derived from *which*, is scarcely used but in poetry.
Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste, *Milton.*

4. It is sometimes a demonstrative: as, take *which* you will.
What is the night?
—Almost at odds with morning, *which* is *whilch*. *Shakspeare.*

5. It is sometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man.
Two fair twins,
The puzzled strangers *which* is *which* enquire. *Ticket.*

WHICHSOEVER. *pron.* [*which* and *soever*.] Whether one or the other.
Whichever of these he takes, and how often soever he doubles it, he finds that it is not one jot nearer the end of whichsoever than at first setting out. *Locke.*

WHIFF. *nf.* [*whynth*, *Welsh*.] A blast; a puff of wind.
Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword,
Th' unnerv'd father falls. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Who,
If some unflawty *whiff* betray the crime,
Invents a quarrel straight. *Dryden.*

Three pipes after dinner he constantly smokes,
And feasons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes. *Prior.*

Nick pulled up a boatwain's whistle: upon the first *whiff*
the tradesman came jumping in. *Arbutnot.*

To WHIFFLE. *vn.* [*from whiff*.] To move incontinently, as if driven by a puff of wind.
Nothing is more familiar than for a *whiffing* fop, that has not one grain of the fence of a man of honour, to play the hero. *L'Estrange.*

A person of a *whiffing* and unsteady turn of mind cannot keep close to a point of controversy, but wanders from it perpetually. *Watts.*

Was our reason given, to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle straw, a feather,
The sport of every *whiffing* blast that blows? *Revue.*

WHIFFLER. *n.f.* [*from whiffle*.] *whiff*
1. One that blows strongly.
The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps out-voice the deep-mouth'd sea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*

2. One of no consequence; one moved with a *whiff* or puff.
Our fine young ladies retain in their service a great number of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like *whiffers*, and commonly call shoeing-horns. *Spectator.*

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-house, shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*

WHIG. *n.f.* [*prope*, Saxon.] *whig*
1. Whey.
2. The name of a faction.
The fourteenth counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year; and the northern part producing more than they need, those in the west come in the Summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north; and from a word, whiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the whiggamors, and thence the *whigs*. Now in that year before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their parishes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about six thousand. This was called the whiggamors' inroad; and ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*; and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of disunion. *Burnet.*

Whoever has a true value for church and state, should avoid the extremes of *whig* for the sake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter. *Swift.*

WHIGGISH. *adj.* [*from whig*.] Relating to the whigs.
She'll prove herself a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the *whiggish* cause,
Her topics from the tories draws. *Swift.*

WHIGGISM. *n.f.* [*from whig*.] The notions of a *whig*, I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggism* and atheism. *Swift.*

WHIGGISH. *n.f.* [*whig*, German; *pple*, Saxon.] Time; space of time, and what is used in the same manner. *Swift.*